REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Dated 23rd January 1950.

No. L. B. 7779—A.D.C. 9-49-39. Whereas it appears to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, that the undermentioned land situated in Manchahalli Village, Heggaddevankote Taluk, Mysore District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, construction of houses for Adikarnatakas; notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, and the Government hereby authorise the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District and his subordinates and also Sub-Division Officer, Mysore, to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4 (2) of the Act. Under Sub-section 4 of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that, in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the land noted below.

Mysore District, Heggaddevankote Taluk, Hampapura Hobli, Manchahalli Village.

Manchahalli Survey No. 72—1, in the khata and anubhava of Abdul Khader *alias* Ameer Sab bin Dawood Sab and bounded on the North by Adikarnataka Colony, South by Survey No. 72—1, East by Survey No. 72—2 and West by Voni, the area required being 20 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-10-0.

Dated 23rd January 1950.

No. L.B. 7780—A.D.C. 9-49-40. Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declare that the land measuring 20 guntas be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, construction of houses for Adikarnatakas; and under Sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Mysore Sub-Division is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land. Under Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act, the Government further direct that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division Officer, Mysore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Mysore District, Heggaddevankote Taluk, Hampapura Hobli, Manchahalli Village.

Manchahalli, Survey No. 72—1, in the khata and anubhava of Abdul Khader *alias* Ameer Sab bin Dawood Sab and bounded on the North by Adikaanataka Colony, South by Survey No. 72—1, East by Survey No. 72—2 and West by Voni, the area required being 20 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-10-0.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

6840

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Dated 10th May 1950.

No. J. 723—Geol. 24-49-4. It is hereby notified for the information of the public that in order to conserve deposits of chromite (chrome ore) for purposes of starting a stainless steel industry in the State, issue of fresh Mining Leases and prospecting licenses in respect of chromite will be discontinued. The existing mining leases and prospecting licenses will not be renewed after the expiry of the existing periods except in such cases where the renewal is obligatory and the renewal is in conformity with the law for the time being in force. In other cases, special conditions will be stipulated probibiting the export of the ore if renewal were to be granted. The existing control for the export of chromite will continue to be operative.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

R. J. REGO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

1178

LAW SECRETARIAT

Notification dated 11th May 1950.

No. 798—Cts. 135-49-6. Under Section 23 of the Mysore Administration of Evacuee Property (Second) (Emergency) Act, 1949 (Act No. LXXIV of 1949), the District Judges noted below are empowered to hear appeals under the above Act within the local limits of their jurisdiction:—

(1) The Principal District Judge, Bangalore Division.
(2) The Principal District Judge, Mysore Division.
(3) The District Judge, Shimoga Division.
(4) The District Judge, Civil Station, Bangalore.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja

1212

Notification dated 11th May 1950.

No. 808—Cts. 18-50-2. In exercise of the pc conferred by sub-section 6 of Section 144 of the Co Criminal Procedure 1904, it is hereby ordered that the passed by the Amildar and *Ex-officio* Second Magistrate, Devanhalli, in Judicial No. 27—48-49 on file directing the closing down of all the three Talimkh *viz.*, (i) Dharmarayanagudi Garudi, (ii) the Tippu Sultanpet Garudi and (iii) the new Garudi in the Tippu Sultan Stree Devanhalli Town and prohibiting the keeping open of th three Garudis referred to above or their premises and th entry into or assembling therein by (i) Sri Pailwan Rangapp (ii) Sri D. V. Mudla Obalappa and (iii) Sri Munivenkatapp and the members of the respective Garudis or by the putl and extended in the undermentioned notifications, sha remain in force for a further period of six months with effe from the twenty-third day of May 1950:—

(1) No. 9997—Cts. 214-48-2, dated 27th June 1949.
(2) No. 3591—Cts. 100-49-2, dated 21st April 1949.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

1216

Dated 12th May 1950.

No. L.S. 430—L. W. 29-50-10. In pursuance of sub-sectio (4) of Section 12 of the Mysore Labour Act, 1942 (Act XIII 1942), His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to direct th publication of the following Report of the Chief Conc liator in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of failure of Conc liation Proceedings in the dispute between the Labour Associ tion and the Management of the Champion Reef Mines, Kol Gold Feilds, in regard to a Notice of Change dated 22n December 1949 given by the Association to the Manageme putting forth certain demands.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja.

B. S. PUTTASWAMY,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATOR IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Dated 6th May 1950.

CAMP OORGAUM.

No. C.C. 50—49.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Law Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject.— C.C. No. 50—49-50.

The Champion Reef Mines Labour Association gave a Notice of Change on 22nd December 1949. The statement appended to the notice reads as under.—

"The Superintendent, Champion Reef Mines, letter No. 738, intimating the dismissal of 21 employees of underground under the Management's Standing Order K. 21 (c), in contravention to this Association's letter No. E. 91, dated 22nd November 1949, (copy attached) informing him that in the event of the employees resume their respective duties in response to the Management's notice dated 21st November 1949, many innocent labourers would be involved for dismissal and therefore requested the Superintendent to delete paragraph 4 of the notice and to defer taking disciplinary actions against any labourer; and having been responded by the said Superintendent in his letter No. 738, dated 23rd November 1949 (copy attached), the Association persuaded the employees to resume their work But out of 1200 to 1300 men participating in Sitting Strike in underground on 5th and 10t November 1949, only 21 were selected fc dismissal".

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Oorgaum, reported that no agreement was possible with regard to the subject matter of the notice and accordingly the dispute was referred to me by the Labour Commissioner for initiating conciliation proceedings, under Section 10 (3) of the Labour Act.

The conciliation proceedings were held to-day in the Guest House at Oorgaum. Mr. Peter Best, the Superintendent of the Mines, represented the Management while the President and the Secretary appeared on behalf of the Association.

On the 5th November 1949 there was a stay-in-strike on the part of the underground workers which lasted till midnight. A second strike of the same character was staged again on the 10th of that month and continued till 11 A.M. on the following day. Both the strikes were declared illegal. This was followed by the closure of the mine till 23rd. The Management considered the situation arising out of these incidents as of so grave a character that the Government issued a Notification declaring a state of emergency under Section 42 of the Labour Act.

On the 21st November the Management put up a notice stating that the work in the mine would be resumed from 23rd and invited the workers on strike to report themselves for duty that day. At the same time they reserved to themselves the right of taking such action as they deemed fit against the participators in the two strikes. The Association wrote to the Management not to take any disciplinary action against any one in the interests of harmony. But the Superintendent took action on the 23rd against 21 of the strikers under Standing Order 21 (c) and directed their discharge from service with 10 days' wages in lieu of notice. It was this action which led to the notice of change in question.

In the view of the Management the strikes were of a most serious character. They really amounted to a sort of mutiny on the part of the workers, and the Management temporarily lost control over the mine. Lakhs of rupees worth of machinery were underground at the mercy of the strikers. If fire had broken out by accident or otherwise there would have been a disaster. The men who had gone underground held the foreman and other supervisory staff as prisoners and the cages could not be operated except to the extent permitted by them. The right of the Managemnnt to discharge any employee whom they did not want to retain in service was fully recognised under Standing Order 21 (c) and could not be questioned.

The Association gave its version of the story. It had demanded that a bonus equal to six months' wages be given for the years 1948 and 1949. But the Management ignored this demand. The Chief Minister and the Labour Minister who professed a lot of sympathy for the workers and promised to get the demand conceded went on procrastinating and ultimately did nothing. The workers began to lose faith even in the office-bearers of the Association. As faithful followers of Mahatma Gandhi the only course open to them was to embark on a peaceful Sathyagraha. This was what they did. On the 5th and 10th November they offered Sathyagraha underground in a most peaceful manner and there was no violence whatever. The Management could go underground if they wished and satisfy themselves that the people did not intend any mischief to the mine or its property. It was untrue that any supervisory staff were held prisoner. Any one was at liberty to come out of the Mines if he so desired. The real truth was that the foremen themselves were in active sympathy with the strikers and did not want to desert them. It was not true that some of them were forcibly detained and had to evade the vigilence of the strikers and escape to the surface by devious underground routes. When thousands had taken part in this peaceful demonstration it was not open to the Management to victimise a few workers. The persons selected for discharge must be deemed to be innocent in the absence of a definite finding that they had acted illegally or in a violent manner. There was no kind of enquiry in this case and the Association could not accept the contention of the Management that they had full liberty of action to discharge some of the workers at their sweet will and pleasure. The Standing Order No. 21 (c) was repugnant to the spirit and provisions of the Mysore Labour Act. In the circumstances, the Association insisted that the men discharged should be reinstated with full compensation.

I found it impossible to discover a via-media acceptance to both the parties. The result was a failure of the conciliation proceedings which I report under Section 12 (4) of the Act.

Yours faithfully,

1232 K. SUBBA RAO, *Chief Conciliator.*

Notification dated 12th May 1950.

No. L.S. 433—L.W. 29-50-12. In pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 12 of the Mysore Labour Act 1942 (Act XII of 1942), His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying report of the Chief Conciliator in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of failure of Conciliation Proceedings in the dispute between the Management of the Kolar Brickmaking Co., and the Labour Association thereof in regard to four Notices of Change given by the Labour Association to the Management putting forth certain demands.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

B. S. PUTTASWAMY,
Secretary to Government,
1293 *Law Department.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATOR IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Camp Oorgaum, dated 5th May 1950.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Law Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject.—Labour Conciliation Cases Nos. C. C. 2, 13, 14 and 22 of 1949-50.

Nos. C.C. 2, 13, 14 & 22—49. The dispute in the above cases is between the Kolar Brick Making Labour Association and the Management and arose out of the following Notice of Change given by the former to the Superintendent of the Company.

(1) *Notice of Change dated 21st June* 1949—

Narayanan, T. No. 132 and Rahim Khan, T. No. 131 and Krishnasingh, T. No. 292 were employed by Kolar Brick Making Company as Watchmen for a very long time. Suddenly they are put to work to prepare red clay without their consent. This is an illegal change, and the Association can take action in a Court of Law, according to the provisions of Labour Act. Before doing so the Association through this Notice of Change desires to bring out an amicable settlement.

The Management is requested to put these men back to their watchmen jobs.

(2) *Notice of Change dated 21st June* 1949—

Sri Rajee, T. No. 25 was dismissed by you cooking up charges against him. All the charges you brought against him are false and hence your dismissal is wrongful.

The Association through this notice of change seeks his reinstatement paying him full wages for the period in which he was forced to be without work.

(3) *Notice of Change dated 23rd July* 1949—

Sri Maridoss, T. No. 183 was forced to resign his job by you against his will.

This Notice of Change is to have him reinstated in his former job.

(4) *Notice of Change dated 23rd August* 1949—

(i) As Kolar Brick Making Company Ltd has made huge profits in the year 1948, the Labour Association through this notice of change requests the Management to pay every worker in the Factory six months' earnings as Profit Bonus.

(ii) For the amicable settlement of labour disputes in various departments it is in vogue in all factories under civilized management to appoint works committees. Through this notice of change this Association requests the Management to establish works committees in various departments of the factory, consisting of equal number of representatives of Management and workers.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolar Division, who intervened in the dispute was unable to bring about a settlement except in regard to Narayanan, T. No. 132 and Krishnasingh, T. No. 292 referred to in the first notice of change. The Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, thereupon, referred the cases to me for holding conciliation proceedings under Section 10 (3) of the Mysore Labour Act.

Conciliation proceedings were held to-day in the Guest House at Oorgaum. Mr. J. I. T. Dickson, the Superintendent of the company appeared for the Management while the Association was represented by all the office bearers.

The first dispute relates to watchman Rahim Khan, T. No. 131. According to the Management he absented himself continuously without permission for ten days from 26th